

N. P. HARNES & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

STOVES, Tinware and Castings,

also,

Tenn. and Mo. Iron, Steel and

CASTINGS,

also,

Axles, Hubs, Fellows, Spokes, etc., etc.

and all kinds of

Woodwork.

also,

STOVES.

Grates, Tin, Copper and

SHEET-IRON WARE.

Job Work

done to order, such as Gutting, Roofing, etc.

all kinds of

MILL WORK, DRAZING, COPPER PIPES

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND GLASS.

etc., etc.

CLINTON STREET,

next door to McCutchen & Co's. Store,

Hickman, Ky.

J. H. DAVIS,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, etc.,

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

Particular attention paid to filling

Orders.

FRANCIS MILLER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,

also,

Toys, Notions, Etc.,

Clinton Street,

HICKMAN, KY.

Southern Express Company

FORWARD MONEY and Freight to all

points in the United States and the

Territories, also to all points in Europe.

OVERTON, STEELE & CO.,

Agents.

Oct 12

Bondurant & Drewry,

Wholesale Grocer, Forwarding

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

HICKMAN, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Ohio River Salt Company.

A LARGE supply of SALT, LIME, and

CEMENT, and heavy

GROCERIES,

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, etc., constantly

on hand.

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS

HICKMAN, KY.

DEALER IN

ITALIAN and AMERICAN MARBLE

MONUMENTS, TOMB and GRAVE

STONES.

HAVING received a fine lot of American

and Italian Marble, I am prepared to

fill all orders. Call and examine our work

Orders from the country promptly filled.

Boot and Shoe Shop-

SOHME & CO.

Boot and Shoe Makers,

JACKSON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

THE LATEST STYLE BOOTS AND

Shoes made to order. Repairing

of all kinds done on short notice.

Feb 25

John Troutweine,

HICKMAN, KY.

Kentucky Street, at Barker's old stand

KEEPS on hand a general supply of

Family Groceries, Provisions and

Liquors, etc., which they offer to sell cheap.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, ten lines or less, one insertion

\$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50c.

1 Square 2 months, 5.00

" 3 " 7.50

" 4 " 10.00

" 5 " 12.50

" 6 " 15.00

" 7 " 17.50

" 8 " 20.00

" 9 " 22.50

" 10 " 25.00

" 11 " 27.50

" 12 " 30.00

Fourth column 1 month, 15.00

" 2 " 20.00

" 3 " 25.00

" 4 " 30.00

" 5 " 35.00

" 6 " 40.00

" 7 " 45.00

" 8 " 50.00

" 9 " 55.00

" 10 " 60.00

" 11 " 65.00

" 12 " 70.00

One column 3 months, 90.00

" 6 " 140.00

Announcing Candidates

For County Officers \$10.00

For Municipal Officers 8.00

For School Officers 6.00

Marriages and Deaths.

Notices of the above classes will be

inserted free of charge. Obituaries and

tributes of respect inserted at \$1.00 per square

per line. Advertisements in Local Column \$1

for four lines or less, and 20 cents for each

additional line.

Voluntary communications, contain-

ing interesting news, solicited from our

readers. News letters from Western Ken-

tucky and Tennessee especially desired.

Fanning the Coals.

The following circular letter is being

extensively distributed among the Grant

faithfuls, accompanied in each case

with numerous printed headings of the

following character:

HEADQUARTERS VETERANS NATIONAL CO.

New York City, July 15th 1872.

(Name of party addressed)

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you a

printed heading for signature of Vete-

rans who approve the call of this com-

mittee for a National Convention of

soldiers and sailors. Will you be kind

enough to distribute them in your State,

in such a way as to secure the greatest

number of signatures as possible. When

signed please forward to my address.

Very truly yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Chairman.

You can add more paper, and make

the list as long as possible. I will

send you a copy of the National Com-

mittee's Circular, and will also send

you a copy of the National Committee's

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

Mr. Greeley and the Democrats.

The following interesting letter from

Mr. Greeley was written to a gentleman

in Connecticut and was not intended for

publication, but no friend of the union

movement will regret its having slipped

into print:

" * * * I have no possible claim

to democratic support, and never made

any. The democrats of course will be

governed by a consideration of their own

interest. It is now proper to prob-

ably making their decision by any consid-

eration personal to myself; and if they

could be so kind as to consider me as

addressed. And even then I have gone

no farther than to say that, if I should

be elected I would treat all those who

supported me alike, not asking whether

they had been in the past republicans or

democrats."

HORACE GREELEY.

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Circular, and will also send you a

Miscellany.

How Paper Collars are Made.

One hundred and fifty million paper collars, it has been estimated, are yearly used in the United States; and statistics show that even this immense number is steadily increasing, as improvements in the manufacture multiply.

The collars are made in two varieties: of paper and cloth combined, and of paper alone. The best materials are used in the manufacture of the paper. It is supplied in heavy white sheets, sixteen by thirty-six inches in dimension, and weighs 125 pounds to the ream. On being received in the manufactory it is sent to the enameled room, where each sheet is covered with a thin layer of enamel and then placed on racks and heated by steam pipes until thoroughly dry. This work is performed entirely by hand, and the enamel mixture applied with an ordinary brush.

After the sheets have become thoroughly dry they are embossed to imitate cloth. To produce this effect muslin is tightly stretched and pasted on sheets of tin corresponding in size to the sheets of paper. Between pairs of plates thus prepared, the paper is laid about four feet sheets at a time being thus arranged making a pile of alternative layers of paper and tin. The whole is then pressed between heavy steel rollers, the pressure being sufficient to imprint the threads of cloth on the paper, so that a perfect facsimile is thus obtained.

Each sheet is then polished by passing it over swiftly revolving brushes, when it is ready to be transformed into collars. The paper is then sent to the finishing loft, where, by means of movable dies made of steel, with edges sharp and pointed, the material required for the collar is cut out. A heap of sheets about eighty in number, is arranged under a press, the die placed upon them, and the press set in motion. A single stroke cuts through the paper and the collars are shaped. They are now perfectly flat, destitute of button holes, and besides, must be molded before they are ready for packing.

At one end of the left are large rolls of stretched muslin, the use of which is at the first process through which the collars pass soon affords an explanation for the muslin being called "patches" which are pasted on the extremities and middle of the collar. Their object is to give the button-holes the necessary strength, and to prevent them from tearing out when soaked by perspiration. A very ingenious machine puts on these patches, cut the button holes, impresses the imitation of stitches on the borders, folds the collar, and stamps its size on it, all in one bollop.

The collars, as fast as they are finished by this machine, are bent or molded, so as to fit the neck. The molding apparatus accomplishes its work with astonishing quickness, although it may be fairly considered as being in rapid rotation by the girls, who pack the collars in the boxes. A bundle of a dozen is made up and twisted into its receptacle as it may be, each girl packing some 20,000 collars per day. The best practice is to label the boxes, place them in cases, and the goods are ready for market.

The cloth lined collars are the more expensive of the two varieties. They are made of paper to which muslin is either white or colored is firmly pasted, so that no embossing is necessary, and are cut out and finished in the same manner as above described. Collars of this sort, however, go through the same process, die being used of the required forms.

What Royalty Costs.

In England the annual revenues of the public exchequer are \$423,000,000, of which the crown receives \$33,000,000. In Germany it is much more. Its vast public treasury is estimated at \$220,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 go into the pockets of the princes. The King of Prussia has a civil list of \$4,500,000. The King of Saxony receives \$1,000,000. The King of Bavaria has upwards of three million florins a year, and the Duke of Saxe-Weimar nearly \$1,000,000. The court of the little Grand Duchy of Baden costs the public treasury eight hundred and fifty thousand florins annually. Russia has an income of \$400,000,000 and pays \$1,000,000 a year to support the imperial court. Italy, with an income of \$220,000,000, gives the court of King Victor Emmanuel annually \$4,500,000. Turkey's revenue amounts to about \$80,000,000 of which the Sultan and his family consume \$6,000,000. The Spanish treasury receives annually \$143,000,000, and pays to King Amadeus \$3,500,000. The King of Greece, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden have equally handsome civil lists; and the poor Emperor of Austria, with a yearly \$5,000,000 a year, now protests that he cannot live on that sum, and that he must have \$2,000,000 more or go to the poor house.—Mail.

A Case of Total Depravity Certain.

In the town of Schuyler lives one of eleven children, who in common parlance might be called a farmer, although he is of the noblest of nobles. This "existence" has had a mother living with him for some time, who, after years of hard labor to bring up her numerous thankless children, last Friday upon her dying bed, without a single one of her children at her bedside to receive her parting words and bid her a weeping farewell. As the moment of dissolution drew nigh the minister in attendance sent for her son, who was in the meadow riding a borrowed mowing machine. To the request of the minister that he should come and see his mother before she died he sent back the reply that, as he only had the loan of the mowing machine until sundown, he must cut as much grass as possible with it before that time, and therefore could not come up to the house until dark. And so, while the son was running the mowing machine leisurely around the lot, the spirit of his mother passed into eternity.—Union Herald.

At Montevideo, in France, a property has recently been sold, in the court yard of which stands the famous "Montevideo oak," which oaken trunk they could never cut down, as it was so old that it was more than two thousand years old. This noble tree is this capable of measuring six feet with the forest giants of California. This oak, which is entirely hollow, has had its interior provided with stone benches on which twelve persons can comfortably sit around a table, and an entrance door and two windows have been cut out of its sides.

THAD. Stephens' old organ, the Lancaster Press, is out for Greeley.

Mental Vigor in Old Age.

Of a celebrated writer, whose age is sixty-seven, it is said: "He now lives in retirement, having given up all labors, literary and otherwise." How often is this record made of men whose powers are unimpaired, and whose labors, if continued, might bless the world to the end of time.

It is related of Arnold, the Janseuist, that he wished his friend, Nicole, to write him a book on the subject of old age. "We are now old, is it not time to rest?" "Rest!" exclaimed Arnold, "have we not all eternity to rest in?"

Dr. Samuel Miller says: "There is no doubt that the premature death of many distinguished men has arisen from their leaving, in advanced life, to exert their faculties, under the impression that they were too old to engage in any new enterprise."

When John Adams was 90 years of age he was asked how he kept the vigor of his faculties up to that great age. He replied, "By constantly employing them; the mind of an old man is like an old horse. If you would thus use an old horse, it will work it all the time."

We have many remarkable instances of earnest and successful workers after they had passed into the period known as old age.

Reverend historical writer, the story of Cassiodorus, who, at the age of 70, retired to a monastery and devoted the remaining twenty years of his life to literary and ecclesiastical labors, who became an author at 64, and wrote several large works before his death.

Between the ages of 58 and 67, after working forty years, after the age of 60 some of his most valuable works were written.

When an old man Baxter was brought before the notorious Judge Jeffries on a charge of sedition. During the trial Baxter ventured to put in a word for himself.

"Richard, Richard," roared the Judge, "don't you think we will here this man the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave! Thou hast written books enough to lead a cart, every one as full of sedition, I might say treason, as an egg is full of meat. Hadst thou not whipped out of the writing trade forty years ago it had been happy."

"The only remarkable thing," says Hannah Moore, "which belonged to me as an author, was that I had written eleven books after the age of sixty."

Says Lord Brougham, "The conclusion of his autobiography, 'If any statesman ever had been truly and honestly and accurately rendered, let it be remembered that I began this attempt after I was 50 years of age, with excellent health, failing memory, and but slight materials to me to assist it.'"

Plato died at the age of 81, it is said with pen in hand; and account is given of another who wrote a history of his times at the age one hundred and fifteen.

The Old Geographer Olney.

[From the New York World.]

Jesse Olney died at his late residence in Stratford, Conn., July 31, in his seventy-fourth year, after a life which had at once made its mark on the State and nation, and left a glorious private example of pure unblemished virtue. He was a man of comprehensive and commanding intellect, and at the same time a man of simple and unassuming life. His life was one of incessant literary pursuit, and the educational works which have carried his name through the bosom of the land, and which have been the basis of character to more rapidly promote the advancement of learning than any similar series. In early life a practical teacher, he quickly saw the deficiencies of the existing systems of instruction in geography. "Olney's Geography" was the result of his own researches and of readers (of which the "National Preceptor" became particularly noted), an arithmetic, a "History of the United States," a valuable "Family Book of History." Besides his interest in the cause of popular education, which he maintained not only privately but in his political life by earnest efforts in the Legislature and elsewhere, he kept up with the age in its new developments of science and literature, and was thoroughly familiar with all the best of what is known and thought in the world.

In his own State, at least, his political record is well known, for he has been brought forward by the people for almost every office in its roster to bestow. All who knew him felt him to be

Like some of the simple great ones gone forever and ever by, for his unswerving integrity, his enlarged, useful views, resembled those of our earlier statesmen. His character, his entire career, a sterling Democrat—a Democrat in the true sense of the word; also a lover of the people and the people's rights, and a foe to centralized governments and anti-republican usurpations.

Health an element of Success.

It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls success. A man without it may be a giant in intellect, but his deeds are a dwarf. On the contrary, let him have quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, these and a few other things, and he will achieve far greater results than a puny of talent with an ounce of energy. The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. In any of the learned professions a vigorous constitution is equal to at least fifty per cent more brains. With judgment, imagination, eloquence, all the qualities of the mind attain thereby a force and splendor to which they could never approach without it. But intellect in a weak man is "like gold in a spent swimmer's pocket." A mechanic may have tools of the sharpest and highest polish, but what are they without a vigorous arm and hand? Of what use is it that your mind has become a vast granary of knowledge if you have not the strength to turn the key?

Twenty-one thousand emigrants have arrived since July 1.

Memphis and Louisville

RAILROAD LINE.

The Shortest & Quickest Route

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST

Two Daily Trains run through from Memphis and Louisville without change of cars, connecting at Louisville with Express Trains for Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and all other cities in the NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Passengers holding through tickets can stop over at Cairo, Chicago or Glasgow, Junction, to visit the Mammoth Cave, and resume their journey at pleasure. Sleeping cars accompany all night trains. Through Tickets and Baggage Checks to all principal points, can be obtained at Hamilton.

Ask for Tickets via Louisville.

Freight, to and from the East, go through between Memphis and Louisville with Express Freight Train, and, if consigned Agents, will be forwarded to any point without charge for commissions.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt. L. & N. R. R.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Biliousness, Headaches, Stomach Disorders, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., &c. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above named diseases, and is the only one that will cure them without the use of any other medicine.

No one remedy is more called for than this. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above named diseases, and is the only one that will cure them without the use of any other medicine.

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\$1,000,000

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

AT PUBLIC LIBRARY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1872,

\$1,000 GIFTS, \$500,000.

Highest Gift, \$100,000. Lowest, \$100.

BY authority of the Legislature of Kentucky the Trustees will give their Second Grand Concert,

at the Public Library Building, at Louisville, Sept. 28, 1872, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky. The best musical talent is engaged, and one hundred thousand tickets of admission sold.

Whole Tickets \$10, halves \$5, 11 whole tickets \$100; 25 for \$500; 113 for \$1,000. No tickets for sale for less than \$100 worth at a time. During the concert the sum of \$500,000 IN CURRENCY will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of the Thousand Gifts as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$100,000

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$50,000

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$25,000

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$10,000

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$5,000

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$2,500

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$1,000

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$500

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$250

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH, \$100

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W R Walker

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,

HICKMAN, KY. KENTUCKY

SAMUEL LANDRUM

General Insurance Agent,

HICKMAN, KY.

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING FIRE TRULD AND FIRE TESTED

FIRE COMPANIES, VIZ:

Phenix of Hartford, Hartford of Hartford, Home of New York, Imperial of London, Phoenix of Hartford, Underwriters of New York, Franklin of Philadelphia, Andes of Cincinnati.

These Companies have adjusted and paid all the Chicago losses. Risks accepted for them at rates commensurate with the hazard, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at this agency.

This agency also represents the Old Reliable Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. This Company was organized in 1845, and has assets amounting to over \$25,000,000, securely invested and belonging to her policy holders.

She has paid in the last three years losses at this agency as follows, viz:

Herbert Howard, \$5,000. Lawrence Moore, \$2,000. J. L. Butler, \$2,000. Levi Hanson, \$2,000.

Samuel Irvine, \$5,000.

HICKMAN COURIER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
George Warren,
OFFICE:
(On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky sts
(up stairs.)

The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
BENJAMIN GRANT BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

Campaign Notes.

The Democrats carried Montana at the recent election in that Territory.

A St. Paul paper prints the names of 2,000 Minnesota Republicans who will vote for Greeley.

The postmaster of Woodland, Wis. recently, led a column of 17 Green Republicans out of the Grant Wilder.

Colfax, the week and mill release of South Bend, has spoken faintly for Grant; but his lungs are so weak he dare not repeat the exertion.

The "Grant Blues" is the name of a campaign organization. It will be the name of an epidemic next November.

Every Democratic paper and five Republican papers in Georgia support Greeley.

Kashforce, Minn., has less than twenty Democratic voters, and yet the Greeley club there numbers 91 members.

PARMENT is trying to find some one to bet him \$50,000 that Greeley will not be the next President.

A Liberal sympathizer with the working men's movement, down in Indiana, has adopted the eight hour system on his farm. He lets his work-people begin at eight in the morning and quit at eight in the evening.

It is astonishing that all the distinguished Republicans who have abandoned Grant, are of no account. This fact, strange to say, is not found out until after they have vanquished the Radical.

The Chicago Evening Mail has been inquiring into the politics of the lawyers of that city, and finds that they divide nearly equally between Grant and Greeley, about one third of the Republicans favoring Greeley.

There are only three Republican governors of New York alive. They are E. B. Morgan, Maynard P. Clark and Benjamin F. Fenton. The first is for Grant and the two last for Greeley. Fenton has one hundred times the influence among the Republicans of the State than Morgan has.

Postmaster Cresswell says that he has conferred with leading members of the party, and sets this State down for fully 28,000 majority for Grant. One of those "leading men" who bamboozled Cresswell in this ridiculous manner was John Doe—Detroit Press.

One hundred Republicans of William county, Conn., support Greeley. The call for a Liberal meeting in Stamford is signed by 33 citizens, equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans.

There seems to be a stampede of Republicans from Grant to Greeley in Suffolk county, the easternmost of Long Island. In the single town of Southold more than sixty Republicans have signed a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting.

An election for State officers and members of Congress will take place in West Virginia on the 22d inst. A new constitution will be submitted to the people at the same time. Governor Jacobus, failing to obtain a re-nomination from the Democrats, bolted, and is now running an independent candidate under the control of the Grantites. The Democrats expect to carry the State.

THE betting at Saratoga is 1,000 to 700 on Greeley. Richard Schell bets that Grant will not carry four States in November, 6 to 10. George Wilkerson bets that he will not carry one State 1 to 20. Morrissey bets that Greeley beats Grant to Spayten Tuxell bridge, that is, carries the State without the aid of the 60,000 Greeley majority in New York city.

DEMOTON FOR GREELEY.—A correspondent writing from Hamburg, Germany, informs us that in a conversation on the 22d of July last, with Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, he was gratified to hear Mr. P. speak favorably and encouragingly of Mr. Greeley's election. The correspondent adds that Mr. Pendleton will return home from Germany in time to take part in the Presidential canvass.

The loyal papers are publishing Mosby's Grant speech with thanks and praise. The epithets of "traitor," "scoundrel," "thief," with which they want to embellish every mention of his name, are held in reserve for the present. Let Dick Taylor, Hood or Hampton make a Greeley speech now, and the loyal vocabulary will be seriously and we fear permanently disabled by the disease of its favorite expressions.

HORACE KING of Maine, postmaster general of the United States under President Buchanan, who supported Gen. Grant in 1868, has concluded to vote for Greeley, and has written a letter to the Portland Argus, in which he says that the people want reconciliation, domestic tranquility, with a plain, economical, republican government administered by officers not as their masters, but as their servants; in a word, a government conducted on the principles upon which it was established by its founders.

According to the Philadelphia Press, (Grant), the following Republican journals in Pennsylvania oppose HERRING: The Delawarean Intelligencer, Delaware Republican, Scranton Republican, Honesdale Citizen, Downingtown Journal, Coatesville Union, Mechanicsburg Journal, Huntingdon Globe, Lancaster Express, Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster Terminus, Butler Eagle, Mendville Journal, Newcastle Journal, Beaver Argus, Lancaster Volksfreund, and Pittsburg Comet. To this list should be added the very forefront of the opposition the Philadelphia Press.

WORK on the Paducah and Memphis railroad between Troy Station and Dyersburg is progressing rapidly.

The Candidates for Congress.

Col. Ed Crossland, and Mr. John Martin, Sr., candidates for Congress in this district, addressed the people of Fulton, at the Court house, in this place, on Monday last. A very large audience—the largest political gathering we have seen assembled at this place for many years, was in attendance and notwithstanding the sweltering heat of the day, the speakers received a respectful and patient hearing.

Both the speeches of Col. Crossland and Col. Martin, were mainly devoted to the discussion of National politics and the issues of the Presidential campaign, no essential difference existing between the presentation of their political positions. They both support Greeley and the Liberal movement; Greeley, however, claiming that he declared for Greeley first, and that he received Greeley's nomination with more enthusiasm than did Col. Crossland. This we think, about as correct and fair a representation of their views and differences on National politics as can be stated with proper brevity.

Col. Martin generously concedes that Col. Crossland's record as a member of Congress is unexceptionable—that he makes no objection to any part of it—and that he has discharged his duties as a member as worthily and efficiently as any one could have done under the same circumstances.

There, therefore, appearing no political issues between the candidates, the contest must rest upon grounds of personal popularity, ability, character, etc., and upon those grounds they leave their respective claims with the people.

MARTIN ATTACKS THE PAPERS.

Col. Martin, in his speech, unkindly and unjustly, we think, assailed the papers of this Congressional District, for having declared a preference as between Col. Crossland and himself, asserting that the papers had prostituted themselves in so doing. His manner was violent and somewhat excited, and one might have imagined a whole cascade of editorials drawn up in battle array ready to sweep down upon him there and then. If our contemporaries could have stood by him, and seen his high heroic style, and heard of his brave defiance against them, "Lay on, McDeff, and damned be he who first begins, hold, enough!" they must have imagined the ghosts of a dozen Banquos, clothed in the sheeted habiliments of death, there, to condemn; or else have been extremely amused. He labored to make the impression that the newspapers were waging fierce war upon him. This is sheer exaggeration; and therefore, an unjust and unkind. The newspapers of the District have made no war upon him, except a declaration of preference, mildly and courteously expressed, for Crossland; but, upon the contrary, have treated him with surprising kindness and magnanimity, considering that he is daily assailing them.

The Hickman Courier, against which his remarks were mainly directed, has never expressed any unkindness to Col. Martin—we never thought active opposition necessary—and did not expect during the entire canvass to devote as much space for or against him as the present article embraces. We receive each of the papers published in this Congressional District and we can willingly bear testimony that not one of them has made war upon him.

The people will therefore see that his representations are unjust, and that it is he, not the papers, who is guilty of unkindness. He seems to invite a war from the papers—to covet notoriety, and to expect a degree of prominence before the District from this source; or else to intimidate the District press from an honest and fearless expression of their views. If either be his purpose, he is doomed to disappointment. The Hickman Courier, for one, shall not be provoked into unnecessary discussion, nor deterred from proper argument. All the papers have treated Col. Martin with courtesy and kindness, more than he had any right to demand, and more than he returns to them. The public can see this by the tone of the papers.

The Courier, and the other papers of the District, contented themselves by a courteous expression of preference for Crossland, without indulging in anything derogatory to Martin. We certainly had this right.

The leading men of the District—those whose names had been prominent in spoken of as aspirants for Congress, generally conceded the field to Col. Crossland—the people with a feeling of prostration unanimously conceded that he deserved an endorsement—all of his opponents, including Mr. Martin himself, conceded that he made the people a worthy and good representative, which facts, added to a life acquaintance and association, knowing him in public and private life, in peace and in war, to be a sincere, true man, lead to our expression of preference. Are there not good reasons?

Upon the other hand, Col. Martin, was and is, a comparative stranger to us and to the people of this District. Besides, and we say it in all courtesy, our limited acquaintance, did not impress us, that he was a man of such superior ability, characteristics, or claims, as to cause us to prefer him to Crossland. Nevertheless, we had proposed to leave the contest to the contestants, except a legitimate observation of the current sentiment and progress of the race. And now, notwithstanding he has in his public speeches assailed the Courier, he shall never receive any unkindness through these columns, unless he thrusts the provocation upon us. We hope, however, not to shrink from any responsibility of an independent journalist.

Col. Martin is himself a journalist, or for the past 3 or 4 years has been somewhat connected with a journal, and it is therefore, the more strange, that he should desire to stir up strife with his own profession. We state it as a matter of defense of ourselves, and as a precaution to the public, that Col. Martin, has been unfortunate with his contemporaries. He has had bitter personal quarrels through his paper, with Col. Jno. C. Noble, the old editor of the Paducah Herald, with the present editors of the Paducah News and one or two correspondents of that paper, and also with the editor of the Paducah Tobacco Plant. Our object is not to say, whether he is right or wrong in these personal contentions, but merely to cite the public to the facts, that they may see, that he is not now in an entirely new role.

With this we dismiss the subject, conscious of having given it more space than its importance demands.

AT MOSCOW.

The candidates addressed the people at Moscow, on Tuesday. There was not a large audience present. On this occasion we met a number of the best advised men of Hickman county, who freely and voluntarily stated, that Crossland would not miss a vote in the whole length and breadth of that section. This is certainly the sentiment of that section now.

A Noble Sentiment.

Whatever may be said of Senator Sumner, or however his enemies may criticize his late movement in pronouncing for Greeley, there is one passage in his reply to Speaker Blaine for which he deserves credit. We allude to that in which he refers to Brooks' memorable assault upon him in the Senate Chamber in 1856, for his aspersions upon Senator Butler, of South Carolina, the uncle of Brooks. Mr. Blaine, in his letter, expresses surprise that Mr. Sumner should so far forget this personal injury as to place himself in apparent sympathy with those who sustained Brooks. To this Mr. Sumner replies with an elevated rebuke, which will win for him applause wherever honorable sentiments are valued, as follows:

"You entirely misunderstood me when you spoke of an incident of the past, and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presidential election? Never while a sufferer did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness. And now, after a lapse of more than half a generation, I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave where he sleeps to aggravate the passions of a political conflict and arrest the longing for concord."

Hon. Landon C. Haynes, an M. C. before the war from East Tennessee, and the only man there who could ever "hold his own" with Andrew Johnson—also a member of the Confederate States Senate—has just been nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the eighth of Memphis District, in West Tennessee.

The Grantites say there will be war in case Greeley is elected. So there will, says the New York World, a war of extermination on the thieves now in office by filling their places with honest men!

NORTH CAROLINA election for Governor still "hangs fire." The Radical Secretary of State thinks the Democrats should have the certificate because immense frauds against him are so apparent.

How They Raise the Wind.

The following significant document has been sent to the numerous government employees in Baltimore:

[Confidential]
MARYLAND REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE
Room No. 6 South Gay st., Baltimore, Aug. 15, 1872.

SIR: The approaching Presidential campaign is one of special interest to you. All the opposing elements of the great Republican party will concentrate their strength and make their last desperate effort to defeat the re-election of Gen. Grant.

The union and organization of our forces is a sure guarantee of the complete triumph of the Republican party. Therefore, relying upon your unwavering fidelity to the Republican party, you are respectfully requested to make a donation to aid in defraying the expenses of the campaign.

You will please fill up the blanks, stating the amount you will donate, and return this circular at once to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

AND W. DEXTER
No. 6 S. G. Street.

Date, _____ Amount, \$_____
Date, _____ Amount, \$_____
Total, \$_____

By order,
Finance Committee.

This And W. Dexter is the Postmaster at Baltimore. He cannot demand this contribution for party purposes "as an officer of the Government." He evades the law by requiring it in his capacity as officer of the Maryland Republican Central Committee.

He has been furnished with a list of employees in the city, with the amount of salaries. The contribution of each is expected to be one and a half percent of the salary. The demand is, "Your money or your official life." The money is surrendered. That is one way to raise the wind to keep Grant in power.

Mr. Greeley on the Outlook.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Traveler says that Greeley has written the following to one of his political friends:

BRADFORD, N. H., Aug. 13.
DEAR JAMES: Yours of the 3d finds me here. The news from North Carolina did not justify the first reports, but if we work hard I am sure we will carry it in November. We shall carry New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. This is the extent of our work in the East. The rest will have to be done in the South and West.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley pronounces the above a base forgery.

Presidential Tour.

Messrs. Greeley and Grant are both on a tour. It seems almost impossible for them to avoid speech-making. In this respect, says the Courier-Journal, as well as in most others, Mr. Greeley has decidedly the advantage. The man who gets choked like President Grant does whenever he gets on the stand, who stammers and stumbles over every word, and who finally concludes his speech with the very unnecessary confession that he is not spoken, can't compete with one who is better gifted and more expert in the noble art.

There are a great many men everywhere who would rather vote for a speaker than for a man who can't speak. Like a philosopher in Ballard county who entered the courtroom after the attorneys had been engaged two or three days in reading depositions, threw them aside, upset the table and demanded of the judge that somebody should say something. Greeley would say that the true test of manly is for a fellow to stand square on his feet and talk out what he knows. The witty Duchess, who said that Burns could talk her out of her boots, and Madame de Staël, who said that she could hear a certain orator she felt like flying to his arms, paid a tribute to speech making that was by no means undeserved.

The condition of things in South Carolina, where Grant has a small army of robbers and thieves—quartering his deplorable beyond description. Some idea of the state of affairs may be inferred from the following letter, addressed to the New York Sun. The writer, who signs himself "Refugee," says:

"It is not safe to risk money or even letters through the mails. I have written numbers of letters that never reached their destination. I have written twice letters home, only four of which reached my family. I sent an order for the New York Tribune, with funds for same; have never heard one word from him. Sent an order to a New York firm, and received the small sum of fifty cents, for a directory. Answer came that order was received, but there were no funds in bank. South Carolina is full of carpet baggers, sealawags, detectives, and thieves. Now if a competent, honest, charged, tried, and convicted of robbing the mail. Send another 'A P' to South Carolina and let him unearth the mass of corruption, fraud, and rascality in every county in the State. Look at the evidence sent me by W. J. Martin, a director of G. and C. Railroad Company, in United States Court now in session in Charleston. Who ever saw such barefaced robbery, and committed, too, by the 'ring' of scoundrels that has caused all the terrible sufferings in South Carolina, and for what? To cover their damnable deeds of fraud, corruption, and rascality, and they too, are backed by our now President, who has all honesty, in distinction, hardworking men say that the time is close at hand when the President Grant can sing and hum away those prophetic words of 'G.' to the air Captain Jenks."

"They will cut off my head with political shears, and vote for Horace Greeley," &c., &c.

The Louisville Convention.

Of course the Hard shell Bourbon Convention which meets at Louisville next month will have no chance of nominating a Presidential candidate who can have the slightest chance of election.

It will, of course, be easy to find a candidate. Any party—always excepting the ultra Free-Trade party which tried to nominate Mr. Greebeck—can easily find a candidate. Mr. Blanton Duncan himself would be the best possible candidate. He is the originator of the Convention, understands the principles of state, and can never give them up, except by ceasing to be himself, which is a contingency unworthy of a moment's notice. Mr. Charles O'Connor, of New York, is spoken of as a fit candidate. He is a man of reputation, an astute lawyer, and a firm believer in the Union and the principles of the Democratic party; and he has not taken side either with Greeley or Grant. Some of the old Southern Democratic leaders, Davis, Toombs, or Wise, would make attractive candidates but for their political past.

Therefore, relying upon your unwavering fidelity to the Republican party, you are respectfully requested to make a donation to aid in defraying the expenses of the campaign.

You will please fill up the blanks, stating the amount you will donate, and return this circular at once to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

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From the Montgomery Mail.

On Saturday evening last a number of colored citizens, after due notice of the time and place of meeting, assembled in an inoffensive manner and organized a Greeley Club with three fifty.

It has so happened that in the brief time that has since elapsed, three of these persons have been seriously ill treated by others of their race. One of them, a policeman of the city, was badly stabbed yesterday morning, and it is suspected that the murderous assault upon him grew out of the evil spirit of proscription violence toward any one of their race who may venture to separate in politics from the great mass of the blacks who are enslaved to the carpet baggers and Radical politicians. It would really appear that there is a determination among the Radical politicians in Alabama to establish a complete despotism of force over all colored men in Alabama who may propose to think and act for themselves.

It is not a mixture of the tragic and the farcical almost indescribable when a colored man is beat and stabbed by others of his kind for intending to vote for Horace Greeley and for supporting a cause advocated by Charles Sumner, and no doubt would be sustained by Abraham Lincoln, if he were alive?

But our purpose now is to express our satisfaction that the parties who have perpetrated or conspired to perpetrate the crimes in the cases to which we have alluded, have been or will be arrested and brought to severe punishment.

Moreover, we here desire to give notice to all ruffians, white and black, who suppose they will be permitted to brow beat or ill-treat the colored friends of Horace Greeley and the Democratic and Conservative State ticket in Montgomery county because of their politics, that they shall be promptly dealt with in every instance, and punished to the extent of the law. They all had better take warning.

ENGLAND is now enjoying the success of the postal telegraph system. The increase of messages is said to have been tremendous. It is thought that this system will in a great measure supersede the postal service in that country.

HENRY Holt, of Caloway County, and Miss Jennie Lumsden, of this county, bid defiance to the interdictions of parents, and came through this city last Monday on their way to Belmont, Miss. (the lovers' paradise) where Parson Bryans united them in wedlock—Columbus Dispatch.

Mrs. MATTHEWS, the mother of Vice-President Colfax, died at South Bend, Ind., on Sunday last, aged 67.

Public speaking.

The following is a list of joint appointments between Col. Ed. Crossland, and Col. John Martin, candidates for Congress, in the First District. Speak up to commence at each appointment at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Fulton Station, Saturday, Aug. 17th. Mayfield, Monday, Aug. 20th. Milburn, Tuesday, Aug. 20th. Bardsville, Wednesday, Aug. 21st. Lovelockville, Thursday, Aug. 22d. Hickman, Friday, Aug. 23d. Newburgh, Saturday, Aug. 24th. Murray, Monday, Aug. 26th. Crossland, Tuesday, Aug. 27th. Concord, Wednesday, Aug. 28th. Wadesboro, Thursday, Aug. 29th. Farmington, Friday, Aug. 30th. Wingo Station, Saturday, Aug. 31st. Clinton, Monday, Sep. 2d.

New Advertisements.

Cut This Out
AND COME TO SCHOOL TO PLEASANT HILL, Gibson county, Tenn., August 1st—J. H. SAUNDERS.

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION
—FOR THE—
DEAF AND DUMB.

THE ABOVE INSTITUTION LOCATED at Danville, will enter upon its fifth session on

Tuesday, October 1st, 1872.

Deaf Mutes, students of the State of Kentucky, from ten to thirty years of age, of good mind, good moral character, and free from chronic and contagious diseases, will be received as provided by law. Board and tuition free. For further information, apply to the Principal.

JOHN A. JACOBS,
Principal, Danville, Ky.

FULTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Fulton County Bible Society, keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Bibles and Testaments, in both English and German languages. It sells these Bibles and Testaments at the "net price" of publication, and is not able to pay for one, free of charge.

The Repository is at the Book Store of J. H. Davis, Hickman, Ky., to whom all orders should be addressed.

July 18-47

DAVID CHAPMAN. ALEX. PERRY.

Chapman & Perry,
Carpenters and Contractors.

Will build houses, repairing, and all kind of carpenter work on lowest estimates and most reasonable terms. Also, will give special attention as

UNDERTAKERS,
and supply themselves with every facility. Address, or leave orders to, CHAPMAN & PERRY, Hickman, Ky.

July 13-47

MELROSE INSTITUTE.

Trenton, Tenn.

FOUNDED IN 1869. CHARTERED IN 1871.

ALL the English branches with Full course in Mathematics, Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water colors, taught by capable teachers carefully selected.

Catalogue for last year numbered 174 pupils.

Next session opens MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1872. Course of study extensive—Faculty full.

Terms, Per Session of 20 Weeks:
Primary, \$12.00; Intermediate, \$16.00; Freshman, \$21.00; Higher classes, each, \$26.00; Latin and French, each, \$10.00; Vocal lessons, \$5.00; Piano, Organ, or Guitar, \$25.00; Use of Instrument, daily practice, \$5.00; Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, each, \$10.00; Painting in Oil, \$15.00; Incidentals, \$1.00; Graduation Fee, \$10.00.

Board from fifteen to seventeen dollars. New Jersey, making travel all accommodations in the regular pastorate, free of charge in the Literary Department, except for extra.

For full information apply for Catalogue to Dr. S. W. Caldwell, President, Board of Visitors, or to W. K. JONES, Principal.

Trenton, Tenn., July 13.

A California jury, in a suicide case lately returned the following verdict: We, the jury, find that the deceased was a fool.

BEECH WOOD SEMINARY

Hickman, Ky.

THE Fourth Session of this institution will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872.

TERMS per session of 5 months or 20 school weeks:

Tuition per session 5 months or 20 weeks, spelling, first lessons in reading, writing, &c., &c., \$12.50

Advanced reading, mental arithmetic, first lessons in geography and written arithmetic, \$15.00

English Grammar, Advanced Geography, Written Arithmetic, first lessons in Philosophy and Composition, \$17.50

Algebra and the higher Mathematics, and Natural Sciences, 20.00

Ancient and Modern Languages, 25.00

Music including use of Piano, 30.00

Contingent tax to each pupil, 1.00

No deduction except in case of protracted sickness. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

Tuition due one-half half of session; other half at close of same.

JOHN W. COWGILL, Principal.
Mrs. MARY H. COWGILL, Assistant.
July 16-47

W. L. McCutchen

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

Hickman, Ky.

I am now receiving a heavy stock of all kinds of

W. L. McCutchen,

Wm. FRENZ,

DEALER IN

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND

BLANK BOOKS,

Staple and Fancy Stationery,

WALL PAPER, AND WINDOW

SHADES,

Looking Glasses, Hand Mirrors, Pictures and Picture Frames,

JET, ORIDE, PLATED AND GOLD JEWELRY.

MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

Cheap and Fine Pocket Cutlery, Pocket Books, Soap, Perfumery and Fancy Goods of every description.

WALKING CANES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

SATURDAY, : AUGUST 17, 1872

For Congress.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. J. W. Martin, of the Paducah, Kentucky, has been elected to represent the people of this (the First) Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce, Col. Edward Crossland, of Graves county, as a candidate for re-election in this (the First) Congressional District, composed of Ballard, Callaway, Marshall, McCracken, Graves, Hickman, Fulton, Trigg, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell and Crittenden.

It is said that tobacco will cure a snake bite.

The radicals talk of starting a paper at Columbus, Ky.

There are but few visiting lawyers in attendance upon our Circuit Court.

The comet did not destroy the world at Hickman Monday last. (Our special to the Courier Journal.)

We are not responsible for opinions advanced by our correspondents, either on local or political questions.

Religious.—Father Maher will hold services at the Catholic church, in this place, Sunday.

The Paducah Tobacco Plant made its appearance last week, enlarged to a 20 column paper.

Wheat.—Wheat is more active, and has a decided upward tendency. We quote a good article at \$1.25 1/2 35.

The interest in common schools is lamentably more languid now in Fulton county, than it has been for years.

Mr. Martin, editor of the Charleston, (Mo.) Courier, died last week of dropsy. He was a clever gentleman.

Col. Geo. W. Silvertooth, the venerable old Democratic wheel horse of Hickman county, is attending the Fulton Circuit Court, this week.

Ms. A. J. Jenkins, opposite Hickman, in Missouri, boasts of a pumpkin vine 120 feet long.

One thousand feet more piling is to be done on the Hickman wharf, in September. So we hear. The piling of last spring is proving very successful.

A negro man was whipped by the sheriff, Thursday last, by order of the Honorable Circuit Court, for stealing a pair of shoes.

JOHN SKYMORE, found "guilty" of the charge of mule stealing, was sentenced to the penitentiary, Thursday, for a term of six years.

This Vermont election occurs Tuesday, Sept. 3, the Maine election, Tuesday, Sept. 9. Both States are perhaps hopelessly Radical.

Ma. L. Donaldson, of Lake county, was in Hickman, Wednesday. He is one of the rising young men of West Tennessee, enterprising and public spirited, and is now actively at work in the interest of the Hickman and Lake County Levee and Railroad.

Our Circuit Court, now sitting, has sentenced a prisoner to 12 months imprisonment in the county jail, costing the people just 75 cents a day. Query: Is this to punish the county or prisoner, or both?

The Bernard's Child Cure and is convinced of its merit. Why suffer from the effects of the Bernard's Child Cure when you can cure your child.

Mr. N. P. Harness, has purchased an interest in the Steam Furniture factory, of Chas. O. Wald, at this place, and that establishment will be additional machinery purchased. Mr. H. is one of the best business men in Kentucky, and possesses of ample capital for the undertaking. The factory has heretofore been unable to work up to its large and daily increasing orders. It will now advance to the best success.

OLD Apple Brandy, for medicinal purposes, at POWELL & BRO.

The Fulton Circuit Court is now in session, his Honor Judge Boon, presiding. A considerable amount of business has been transacted. One unfortunate sentenced to the penitentiary for six years, one negro man whipped by the sheriff, and another, a white man, sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for 12 months, etc.

The Maggie May Troupe, a local amateur minstrel troupe of this place, gave an entertainment, at City Hall, Thursday night, to a good house. Those of our citizens who neglected to attend were regretting amazingly, for the performance Thursday night was worthy of regular professionals. Messrs. Parker and Kirkpatrick are Ethiopian delineators of rare merit—Kirkpatrick especially is inimitable in the song, the dance or the character. In his dances he was applauded and "called" until exhausted nature simply could not respond.

BEECH WOOD SEMINARY.—The next session of this institution will commence Monday, Sept. 23, under the charge of Mr. Geo. W. Cowgill as principal, and his accomplished wife, Mrs. Mary H. Cowgill, as assistant. Our people have the opportunity to exhibit their earnestness in sustaining a first class school in our midst. Mr. Cowgill is an accomplished scholar, and has considerable experience as an educator. We wish the institution success, as it deserves.

Our Iron Mountain Railroad Connection.

The stockholders of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, met at Nashville, Monday and Tuesday last, and re-elected the old Board of Directors for that road and the Nashville and Northwestern, with Mr. E. W. Cole continued as President for the ensuing year.

President Cole, in his annual report to the meeting, makes the following reference to the extension of the road from Hickman to Charleston, Mo.; or to Columbus, Ky.:

"EXTENSION FROM HICKMAN."

It may become necessary to build a short railroad from opposite Hickman to Charleston, Missouri, or to some point near that place on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road, reducing thereby the distance to St. Louis fifteen miles, or leaving the Nashville and Northwestern Road near its crossing of the State line of Kentucky and extending to Columbus, Kentucky. These new roads and connections are contemplated because the officers are not satisfied that the managers of the Mobile and Ohio Road will give the road such facilities as the growth and importance of the Nashville and Northwestern Road demands.

We are authorized to say that the management of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, prefer the extension from Hickman to Charleston, Mo., and that they are now in correspondence with the Iron Mountain Road in relation to said extension. We understand, however, that President Allen, of the Iron Mountain Road, prefers the connection via Columbus. At any rate, the railroad authorities are earnestly considering the enterprise, and we are well satisfied a connection will be built within the next 12 months, and perhaps sooner. We want the extension made from Hickman, and think our citizen and city, should interest themselves in the matter.

Wool! Wool! Wool!!! (ASKED for all grades of wool at Wm. B. BENNY'S, may 18-17)

County Court—August Term.

Jno. W. WINGATE, Judge.

APPRAISE BILLS.

Appraise bills of the estates of J. P. Wade, Jas. G. Gore and Robert S. Johnson, were filed for record. Also, appraise bill and valuation of the widow of Geo. H. Thompson.

GUARDIAN SETTLEMENTS.

The settlement of Joshua Nailor, guardian of Saml. Wilson's heirs, and the settlement of W. F. and S. A. Davis, guardians of A. F. Davis's heirs, were filed for exceptions.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENTS.

The settlement of J. W. Mayer, administrator of B. P. Davis, was confirmed and ordered to record.

WILLS.

The will of Jno. D. Henry, was presented and proven, and ordered to record. S. F. Henry, gave bond and took the office of executor, named in the will.

RELEASED FROM POLL TAX.

Geo. I. McFall, was released from paying poll tax for 1872, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not a resident of Fulton county.

DESIGNED.

R. F. Thompson, personally appeared and resigned the office of Constable, in civil district, No. 1.

OVERSEERS.

Ordered, that John Bushart, be appointed overseer of the Lodgeport, Rock Spring and Fulton Station road, from Lodgeport, Rock Spring, in lieu of D. Roberts, removed.

Ordered, that Mat Kimberlin, be appointed overseer of the Shuck road from the east side of the Logan farm to the Moscow road, in lieu of J. G. Carter, resigned.

Ordered, that J. H. Craig, be appointed overseer of that part of the State line road from the south west corner of J. H. Craig's place to Carr's mill race, in lieu of A. P. Fields, resigned.

Ordered, that G. S. Campbell, be appointed overseer of the Troy and Moscow road from Alexander's blacksmith shop to "Metchoway" crossroad, in lieu of W. L. Alexander, Jr., resigned.

Ordered, that Stephen Beard, be appointed overseer of the Fulton Station and Wesley road, from Fulton Station to the county line, in lieu of S. W. McCall, removed.

Ordered, that W. A. Bryan and hands, be assigned to work on the State line road under J. H. Craig, overseer.

Wool Wanted!

HIGHEST market price paid for Wool, at J. AMBERG'S, [may 18-17]

"HICKMAN LADIES."

Our good friend, Baker, of the Huntington Democrat, is pleased with the Hickman ladies. Baker is a gentleman of cultivation and taste, and therefore our fair residents may appreciate the compliment. We shall not be surprised hearing soon of some of our young ladies moving off on an "excursion" to Huntington.

"The most attractive feature of the trip, after the Mississippi river, and the steam boats, was the pretty ladies at Hickman. Why, we can take any of the girls that we saw down there and marry them off in Kentucky earlier than we can sell a Kentucky mule in Mississippi. We don't understand how they grow so plump and handsome in such an old foggy looking place, nor can we understand how they dress so stylish, when everything around them from hills to fences bear the mark of neglect. They are as sociable and intelligent as they are handsome and stylish, and if they will come up this way we will furnish the last un-marryd one of them a six foot hero the rest of her natural life.

MOSCOW MUSICAL.—Eq. Mr. Traup, "Since the Hickman 'Amateur Troupe' exhibited at this place, the young men hereabouts have organized a similar society. They have given several public exhibitions and have been well received; they style themselves the 'Fontainebleau' Troupe. These fellows occurred to the purchase of some of those merrily crooked brass horns, like those used by the 'Hickman Cornet Band.' I trust that they will be encouraged in so praiseworthy an undertaking.

The Paducah Fair commences on the 15th of October, and continues four days.

Geo. N. Sanders on the Niagara Peace Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Geo. N. Sanders publishes a long letter in the New York Herald, in which he gives his version of the Niagara peace negotiations, in reply to what he calls Prof. Houlbourn's partial and inaccurate report. Sanders says that his position resulted from his correspondence with Jeff. Davis in 1862, after McClellan's retreat from before Richmond. Sanders disapproved himself and passed through the Union lines to Niagara. He met Gen. Morehead at Niagara, and at the concluding events were not ripe, went to England, returning to Canada in 1864. Sanders says he discussed the situation personally with the Southern officers, none of whom favored disintegration of the Union. He had but one interview with Mr. Greeley, at which nothing transpired except ordinary business and delivery of papers. "To whom I may convey," Mr. Greeley viewed Sanders and party as acting under too feeble credentials, and declined to pursue the subject further. Sanders' mission and delivery of papers, "to whom I may convey," Sanders viewed Sanders and party as acting under too feeble credentials, and declined to pursue the subject further. Sanders' mission and delivery of papers, "to whom I may convey," Sanders viewed Sanders and party as acting under too feeble credentials, and declined to pursue the subject further.

RECENTLY, in Dyersburg, Rufin Allen, who some weeks ago shot himself, died from his wounds.

DR. J. W. BEST, took charge of the Paducah post office on the 5th inst.; vice Colonel T. J. Pickett, removed.

COL. Geo. W. Woolfolk, of Paducah, attempted suicide last week, at the St. Charles Hotel, by swallowing morphine, but prompt medical aid thwarted his aims and he is now convalescent.

THE INHABITANTS of Chattanooga, Tenn., are all ready to make affidavit that a basket of fresh laid eggs was hatched into a basket full of chickens on the way to market last week by the heat of the sun.

"I USUALLY get paid for telling what I know," pompously exclaimed a conceited lawyer to a friend who casually asked him his opinion on a legal point. Handling him a five cent stamp, the friend said: "That's all right, pay me all you know, and then give me my change."

WHAT GEN. BANKS THINKS OF THE PROSPECT.—I consider the prospects of Greeley and Brown in Massachusetts to be good. I have no doubt of their triumphant election by the people. I do not say this because the wish is father to the thought, but because my sources of information and careful survey of the field so instructed me. I feel confident Greeley and Brown will next November poll a vote in Massachusetts that will greatly astonish our opponents.

THE Mayfield Democrat says: "We are informed that some two weeks since the State Executive Republican Committee issued a circular to the various Radicals of the State, requesting them to send up a list of those in each town and county who were undecided, weak minded, or could be persuaded to vote for Grant." New York, August 15.

Gold.—The gold market opened at 114 1/2, and closed dull and heavy at 114 1/2.

Cotton market quiet but firm, middling uplands 21 1/2.

Wheat—No. 1 soft, 90c; No. 2 soft, 88c; No. 3 soft, 86c; No. 4 soft, 84c; No. 5 soft, 82c; No. 6 soft, 80c; No. 7 soft, 78c; No. 8 soft, 76c; No. 9 soft, 74c; No. 10 soft, 72c; No. 11 soft, 70c; No. 12 soft, 68c; No. 13 soft, 66c; No. 14 soft, 64c; No. 15 soft, 62c; No. 16 soft, 60c; No. 17 soft, 58c; No. 18 soft, 56c; No. 19 soft, 54c; No. 20 soft, 52c; No. 21 soft, 50c; No. 22 soft, 48c; No. 23 soft, 46c; No. 24 soft, 44c; No. 25 soft, 42c; No. 26 soft, 40c; No. 27 soft, 38c; No. 28 soft, 36c; No. 29 soft, 34c; No. 30 soft, 32c; No. 31 soft, 30c; No. 32 soft, 28c; No. 33 soft, 26c; No. 34 soft, 24c; No. 35 soft, 22c; No. 36 soft, 20c; No. 37 soft, 18c; No. 38 soft, 16c; No. 39 soft, 14c; No. 40 soft, 12c; No. 41 soft, 10c; No. 42 soft, 8c; No. 43 soft, 6c; No. 44 soft, 4c; No. 45 soft, 2c; No. 46 soft, 0c; No. 47 soft, 0c; No. 48 soft, 0c; No. 49 soft, 0c; No. 50 soft, 0c; No. 51 soft, 0c; No. 52 soft, 0c; No. 53 soft, 0c; No. 54 soft, 0c; No. 55 soft, 0c; No. 56 soft, 0c; No. 57 soft, 0c; 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